

THE REBEL.

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Office—Main Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1862.

We see in the Cleveland Banner of the 7th that a battle was reported as going on between Gen. Stephenson's brigade and about 4,000 Federals on Clinch river, since which we have learned, from a reliable source, a confirmation of the rumor, and that it was quite an important affair, and, so far as heard from, decidedly in our favor. We will await further particulars of this flank movement of Gen. Stephenson before giving all that is current on the street. The Mobile papers have telegrams in relation to it, but we cannot understand how they are permitted to receive war intelligence from this section of Tennessee before either the Knoxville or Chattanooga papers.

Aldehoff's Institute—The third scholastic year of this admirably conceived and well conducted school commences on the second Monday in next month. The principal, Mr. H. W. Von Alderhoff, is widely known as one of the first teachers in the south. His success heretofore being the test of his merit. The fact that the school has successfully maintained itself in the general wreck of similar institutions caused by the war, is additional evidence of its excellence.

Exchanged Confederate Prisoners in Richmond

A special dispatch from Richmond to the Atlanta Intelligencer states that Gens. Buckner, Tilgman, Mackall and Pettygrew have arrived in Richmond, together with several other officers of lower grade.

Malvern Hill Re-occupied by the Federals.—The special correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer telegraphs that paper from Richmond that the Federals had succeeded in wresting Malvern Hill from the Confederates, owing to the weakness of our pickets at that point. This gives the enemy command of the James river for ten miles above their late position.

Rev. Dr. Quintard.

We had the pleasure of meeting this estimable gentleman in our city yesterday. We understand that he has resigned his position on the staff of Gen. Loring, now in Virginia, and returned to Tennessee for the purpose of resuming his former relations to the 1st Regiment of Tennessee volunteers. His return will be the occasion of general rejoicing among our gallant Tennessee troops. No man has been more self-sacrificing in his efforts to be useful, and no one is more universally beloved in this portion of the army with which he has been connected. The services of such a man are invaluable to the country.

More Deserters.

A gentleman from Cumberland Mountain yesterday brought in three Yankee prisoners who had delivered themselves up to him, and requested to be delivered to the military authorities. They are from a Kentucky regiment, and represent that there are hundreds of their comrades who will desert on the first opportunity, and say that the whole Yankee army is at present in a very demoralized condition, sick and

tired of the war. Two of them had on citizens' clothes, the other was in uniform; but they all told the gentleman who and what they were. On being asked where they got citizens' clothes, they replied from two discharged soldiers, which goes to show that the discharged Yankee soldiers are not only glad to get out of the service, but are disposed to assist anyone else who desire to leave, no matter if it is as deserters. They also state that bitter feeling exists between the troops of Kentucky and those of the abolition states, growing out of the emancipation and abolition policy of the Yankee government. So strong is this feeling growing that it is with difficulty the Kentuckians and the abolition troops are kept from engaging in fights daily.

Realizing the Fact.—The New York Tribune says: "It is impossible to read the accounts of the recent daring and successful Confederate raids in the very heart of both Tennessee and Kentucky, directly in the rear of the main body of Gen. Halleck's army, and under the full operations of Order No. 3, without realizing that the mass of the whites in the regions thus overrun are either adverse to the Union cause, or paralyzed by indifference or cowardice."

After the news of the victory at Richmond was received in Memphis, Confederate money, which had always passed, despite Grant's ukase to the contrary, rapidly brought from fifty to sixty cents in specie, and over seventy in Tennessee currency—more than it brings anywhere in the Mississippi valley. It has since been in great demand, and so tenacious are holders of it that it is gradually becoming quite scarce.

Gen. Boyle has issued an order declaring that no person hostile in opinion to the United States Government, and desiring its overthrow, will be allowed to stand for office in Kentucky. The attempt of such a person to stand for office "will be regarded as in itself sufficient evidence of its treasonable intent to warrant arrest."

The Rev. Dr. Quintard, chaplain of the First Tennessee regiment, will preach in the Episcopal church on Sunday morning next.

(Special Correspondence of the Selma Reporter.)

Guntersville (Ala.) Shelled.

Guntersville, July 30, '62.

Mr. Williams: Dear Sir—We had quite an exciting time here on Monday, 29th inst. The Yankees arrived in force of some 1,000, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and on the evening of the 27th, commenced early Monday morning shelling the town, which they continued all day. I regret to say the wife of Gen. S. K. Rayburn was killed by a shell. Mrs. R. was a most estimable lady. Mr. McNairy, a gentleman from Nashville, who was accompanying his mother, an aged and decrepid lady, was also killed. Mr. B. Mathews was slightly wounded. Several buildings were burnt on the bank of the river and the shells passed through several buildings in town about three miles from the river. They commenced shelling the town without any notice. They left the river during Monday night, but are still on the north side of the river not far off. Your obedient servant, N.

The Mr. McNairy mentioned above is Henry Clay McNairy, son of the late Dr. Boyd McNairy, of Nashville, and brother of Major Frank McNairy, aid to Maj. Gen. Cheatham.

The Washington papers publish the following proclamation from Lincoln: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act and the joint resolution explanatory thereof are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, count to return to their proper allegiance to tenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and the States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of (Seal.) the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

From McClellan's Army.

The correspondent of the New York Express furnishes that paper with a long letter from Harrison's Landing, from which we take a few selections: WHAT DIFFERENCES ABOUT CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The men were exceedingly intelligent in their looks, and very pleasant in their conversation. When a large crowd left the boat to gather "relics" upon the shore, they managed to get entangled with the secesh, and for some minutes quite a scene was in progress. Both sides were good humored, asked and answered questions, and discussed the questions of secession. The rebels used old logic, while our people fell back on past glory, the flag, etc., and the whole discussion resulted in an agreement to disagree, of course. The Federal guards were obliged to interfere and sent the boat's party back, much to the regret of not a few, who seemed perfectly fascinated at the sight of a real, live gray-backed rebel.

NO UNION SENTIMENT IN REBEL ARMY.

To sum this whole visit up, it seems perfectly plain that it is useless to talk of Union sentiment in the Rebel army. It has no existence, in my judgment, at all. The advice of an officer to a listening throng is applicable here, and I give it here for the consideration of your readers: "There is one way in which you can defeat us. Put every man you have in the field, meet us at every point, fight until there is not a southern regiment or soldier left, and the thing is accomplished. Then you can have the country and welcome. Make your people understand this matter, and open their eyes to the solemn truth, that if they insist on a restoration of the Union, it can only be gained by a war which will leave the south without a living man, and make the north desolate beyond recovery."

Mobile, Ala., has subscribed, through her citizens and Council, \$17,000 for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

No less than 80,000 pounds of molten lead were among the spoils of our late victory near Richmond.

Horrible Murder.

From the Knoxville Register.

"This community was inexpressibly shocked today by intelligence of the murder of Gen. Wm. B. Caswell, by some unknown fiend, near his residence, some six miles east of this city. The only particulars we have of the affair is that he was found about a half mile from his own home with his throat cut. His servants report that they saw him struggling with some one in the road, but before they could reach him life was extinct and the murderer fled. Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence here a party of our citizens mounted horses and started out to scour the country in search of the assassin.

The General was in the city yesterday and interchanged greetings with numerous friends.

Gen. C. was about 51 or 52 years of age. He was one of the most universally esteemed and respected of our citizens. Perhaps no man who occupied as prominent a position as a public man ever enjoyed more personal popularity. Affable in his demeanor to everyone, kind and generous and upright, and just in all his transactions, it is remarkable that he should have an enemy so desperate a character as his slayer must have been. The affair is as inexplicable as horrible.

Gen. Caswell was a distinguished soldier, having served through the Mexican campaign. He was one of the earliest in this city to embrace the cause of the South at the breaking out of the war. He was appointed by Gov. Harris a Brigadier in the State service, and commanded the forces rendezvoused here until they were turned over to the Confederate Government when he returned to private life.

P. S. Passengers by the train last night from above say the report at McMills station was that Gen. Caswell had been assassinated by a party of men, who fired upon him from the woods, and after he had fallen from his horse, rushed upon him and mangled him with their knives. A company of cavalry has been sent out to search for the perpetrators.

Deserters From the Enemy.

"The Rockingham Register says that desertion from the Yankee army since its attempted occupation of the Valley of Virginia have been quite numerous. Those seen by the editor concurred in stating that if others of their companions in arms knew that they would be received kindly in the Confederate lines that whole companies and regiments would desert. They represent the Federal service as too intolerable to be borne, especially as it obliges many who really love the South and have friends and kinsmen in the Southern Confederacy to lift hands against their best friends.

CHANGE OF PRISON.—The hundred and fifty odd Yankee officers, including generals, majors, colonels, lieutenants, and captains, were yesterday removed from their quarters on Eighteenth street, and more closely confined in the noted Libby prison, corner of Twentieth and Cary streets, which is now nearly emptied of the Yankee wounded. The officers left their rather comfortable quarters reluctantly, but the misconduct of some of them rendered the change necessary and imperative. Their personal effects—coats, lounges and baggage—were all removed with them, and carts were running all day between the two places. It is to be hoped, if their comfort is not enhanced here, their security will be.—Richmond Examiner.

The Richmond Examiner urges that the cartel for the exchange of prisoners delivers a surplus of 8,000 Yankee prisoners and leaves citizens seized at will by the Yankees, to rot in dungeons.

ARREST OF VALLANDINGHAM.—The New York Tribune of the 28th ult., has a special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, stating that Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Hoyt, of Louisville, were arrested on Friday night at the house of a notorious rebel, Judge Clark, of Ohio. It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Hon. C. T. Vallandigham, who will be taken to Cincinnati.